071,683; total, \$279,430,938. Saving—Of the fours, \$38,569,581; of the four-and-a-halfs, \$6,423,412; total, \$44,962,933.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.-E. C. Steele, of Spencer, registered at the Ebbitt to-day. Wm. E. Curtis, the special agent of the Department of State, who has charge of the arrangements for the international American congress, is receiving requests from numerous cities in Indiana to have a

visit from the congress when it goes to Indianapolis. Mr. Curtis says he has promised that if the congress can visit any city in the State outside of Indianapolis it will be Muncie, where the progress made by the development of natural gas is to be viewed.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall, with his family, is now, and has been nearly all summer. at Wallingford, Pa. Mr. Randall is suffering again from his old enemy, the gout. He will, however, be on hand at the

gout. He will, however, be on hand at the convening of the House.

Quite a number of prominent Republicans and Democrats will go to Abingdon, Va., to-morrow, to witness the formal opening of the campaign waging in that State. Gen. Mahone is expected to lay down the issues defining his position on the State debt and throw the gauntlet at his Damocratic adversaries. Lurty, the Republican candidate for Attorney-general is a consin of Stonefor Attorney-general, is a cousin of Stone-wall Jackson. He will talk with General

Secretary Tracy will ask Congress to give \$100 each instead of \$60, as provided by law, to the enlisted men of the navy who were wrecked on the Nipsic, Vandalia and Trenton at Samoa last March.

Chief-justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, whose district is in Virginia and the Carolinas, wants to trade districts with Justice Harlan, whose district

embraces Illinois. It has been discovered that some of the handsomest costumes worn in Washington society are made by the Sisters of Charity in charge of St. Rose's Industrial School in the northwestern part of the city.

A plague is visiting the national capital

in the form of caterpillars. They are denuding and killing trees, and making the sidewalks slippery by falling from overhanging branches. They even invade houses, and crawl over seats in street-cars, until especial attention is required to keep them out of the way.

It is expected that Miss Wanamaker, daughter of the Postmaster-general, will be

as she returns from her visit to Mrs. Harrison at Deer Park. Her good sense and winning manners are her charms. With fair weather for two weeks, the contractors announce that they will com-plete Pennsylvania avenue, which is being recovered with asphalt, and have it in prime order for the Knights Templars' con-clave. That is to be the scene of the grand

## CLAY COUNTY STRIKE.

The Perth Miners Prevailed Upon to Remain Out Until Next Thursday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 22.—The No. 8 miners at Perth, who last Thursday voted without a dissenting voice to resume work to-morrow at the perators' offer, were waited upon yesterday and to-day by delegations from the striking miners, as well as by members of the central relief or executive committee. Their action was earnestly protested against, and they were besought to stay out till Thursday, when, it was said, all strikers would return at once. This would secure equal concessions to all alike, and would indicate union and harmony. Word has just been received that the No. 8 miners, yielding to the pressure, and in view of the promise made, voted publicly to postpone their return to work until Thursday. However, many of the miners said privately that this was but an easy way of getting rid of the delegation, and that they would return to work as originally agreed, in the morning. Thirty "blacklegg" are at work in the mine inde-"blacklegs" are at work in the mine, independent of the sixty-five who voted to return. The mine will start in full force in the morning.

Long Strike Declared Off. LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 22.—The long strike at the Columbia rolling-mills was declared off at a meeting of the Amalgamated Association last evening. Most of the strikers' places have been filled with non-union men and these will be retained. The strike lasted nearly seven months.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Policeman J. W. Gordon was shot and killed at Pensacola, Fla., last night by David Sheehan, an engineer. Ex-Secretary Endicott, Ada Rehan and Cyrus W. Field were among those who landed at New York, yesterday, from Eu-

It is reported that two negroes were killed and three dangerously wounded in a

drunken fight near Bramwell, W. Va., Saturday night. Thomas Roe, the Chicago bicyclist, start-ed from San Francisco vesterday, at noon, on his journey by wheel to Chicago, where

he expects to arrive in fifty days. Two women escaped from the insane asylum at Cleveland, on Saturday, by means of a key made of a comb. women are prominently connected and

The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Cathorin of Genoa, at One-hundred-and ifty-third street and Tenth avenue, New York, was dedicated yesterday with impressive ceremonies.

Henry Carpenter, colored, committed a triminal assault on a white girl at Kansas City, Saturday night. The girl will probably die, and, in that event, the colored man will likely be lynched.

Kansas City is making great prepara-tions to entertain the delegates to the American Bankers' Association, which meets in that city, Sept. 25 and 26. The delegates will number about 1,500.

The new synagogue of the Jewish Hungarian congregation at No. 70 Willet street, New York, and the new synagogue recently built on East One-hundred-and-twelfth street, by the Congregation Moses Montefiore were dedicated yesterday.

John Allen and E. H. Platt, who left New York May 14 for a trip across the con-tinent on horseback, arrived in San Francisco Saturday evening, having made the trip in one hundred and thirty days. The actual riding time being 117 days.

The body of the murdered man found at Calumet was positively identified yester-day as that of Samuel E. Reininger, of Mansfield, O. W. E. Purdey, who was his traveling companion, is under arrest. charged with the crime.

Secretary Rusk and party arrived in Kan-sas City last night, having completed their inspection of the sorghum industry in Kansas. The Secretary and party will inspect the stock-yards and packing-houses to-day, and leave in the evening for Washington,

Obituary. New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 22.—Prof. Grey Cook, LL. D., Ph. D., State Geologist of New Jersey, died at his residence on Rutgers College campus, this afternoon, from heart failure. He was taken sick yester day in the college laboratory, but up to noon to-day his death was unexpected. Prof. Cook was born at Hanover, N. J., in

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—Judge Edward Lewis, late presiding justice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, died suddenly at his residence, last night, from the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head. Judge Lewis was born in Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, and was a blood relative of George

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Geo. T. Stedman, a dry goods merchant, of Cincinnati, died at the home of his son, Dr. T. L. Stedman, today, of heart disease,

Denver, Col., Sept. 22.—The Colorado Mining Exchange yesterday adopted a resolution to investigate the constitutionality of the act restricting the coinage of silver, and appointed a committee of three with authority to employ the necessary legal counsel. The committee propose to visit the mint at Philadelphia with 100 ounces of silver and demand it to Silver Coinage Act to Be Tested. with 100 ounces of silver and demand it to be coined into dollars; this being refused, they will bring suit against the Director of the Mint for damages, thus bringing the subject to the attention of the United States

Supreme Court.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Voluntary Surrender of a Murderer Who Had Successfully Dodged Detectives.

Indications of a Horrible Crime Having Been Committed Near Greencastle-Possible Clew to the Mystery.

INDIANA.

A Murderer, Weary of Dodging the Detect ives, Surrenders Himself.

Secial to the Indianapolis Journal MARION, Sept. 22.-Amos Hardman, an Englishman, about forty years old, came into town to-day, and, going to Judge St. John, said that he was a fugitive from justice, having shot and probably killed Robert Shaw at New Lisbon, O., last June. Hardman states that at the time of the commission of the deed he was night watchman in the pottery-works at New Lisbon, and that Shaw committed some depredation, and he shot him and fled. He wandered over a half dozen States and through Canada, dodging the detectives, having several narrow escapes, and, being constantly in fear, life had became a burden, and he decided to give himself up and take his medicine. He was given into the custody of Sheriff M. C. Feely, and is now in jail. The New Lisbon authorities have been telegraphed, but as yet no reply has been received.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Sept. 22.-It is thought that a clew has been discovered to a supposed murder and cremation enacted in Jefferson township, six miles southeast of this city, three weeks or more ago. The bones of a man were found in the ashes of a brush-heap that had been burned, together with four knifeblades, a tin box, such as druggists use for ointment, suspender buckles, buttons and other articles that escaped destruction by fire. The officers of this city.

Possible Clew to a Terrible Crime.

in their investigations of the case, have learned that two men-Alfred Bowen and James Riften-were arrested at Brazil on the 27th of August, just one week before the discovery of the crime, on the charge of carrying con-cealed weapons. On searching Bowen a revolver and \$8 were found in his possession, and \$41 was found on the person of Kiften. The officer making the arrest also remembers finding two pensknives and a box of ointment in Kiften's pessession, the box found in the ruins being identified as similar to the one containing the medicine. Bowen was born and raised in Jeffer-son township, within half a mile of the ill-fated spot. He left there several months ago for Illinois. Kiften was employed in Jasper county, that State, where he was accused of the commission of a rape. Noth-

ing can be learned of the present whereabouts of the two men, though diligent efforts have been made to discover them. Comedy Company Stranded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Sept. 22.—The Trelegan Comedy Company, the manager of which was robbed here a few nights ago of \$150 in money by two members of his company, is still stranded in this city, and may soon disband. Johnny Cline, one of the men who committed the robbery, is in jail here, and has been bound over to await the action of the grand jury, which convenes to-morrow. Charley McElroy, the other member of the company implicated in the crime, is still at large, and is thought to be in Cincinnati or Louisville. Cline has always borne a good reputation and is only twenty-one years of age. His downfall has created a sensation in Pittsburg, Pa., where he has made his home for several years.

Pendleton's Nerve and Enterprise. Muncie Times.

The citizens of Pendleton have about as much nerve and enterprise as can be found in any town of the size in the country. Their last strike is certainly a very good one, as we learn from the Anderson papers that the contracts have been signed for locating a big plate-glass works. The Pen-dleton people had to lease for the concern 5,000 acres of land at 50 cents an acre; but it is with the understanding that no gas is to be piped from Fallcreek township. The lease expires in twenty years, but the company may give it up at any time. Seventyfive acres were given to the company. The contract requires the works to be larger than the plate-glass works at Kokomo, probably the largest manufacturing estabishment in the gas belt.

Minor Notes.

Pendleton is considering a proposition to ocate a glass-jar factory there. A meeting has been called at Seymour. Oct. 10, to form a non-partisan press asso-

ciation for southern Indiana. An old gentleman named Frederick Higgins made an unsuccessful effort at Anderson to poison himself with arsenic.

The Eleventh Indiana Cavalry will hold its annual reunion at Pendleton on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The citizens will give them a royal welcome. The order of Red Men from Bluffton, Montpelier and Muncie picnicked at Manlove's Park, one mile and a half southeast

of Cambridge City, yesterday. At Seymour Miss Clara Buck, who had been despondent over an unfortunate love affair, attempted suicide by taking morphine. Prompt medical aid saved her life. Frederick Koch, a young man apparently about twenty years of age, was killed at Pinceton on the railroad. He attempted to board a through freight which was going at

a rapid rate. A pleasant social event occurred at Anderson last evening, at the residence of Mr. John W. Lovett, on the occasion of Mr. Lovett's forty-second birthday anniversary. A company of twenty-five of his gentlemen friends completely surprised him.

The people of Vernon are very much elated over the discovery of natural gas there in quantities enough to supply the demand of home consumers. The well just completed proves to be considerable of a gusher, showing a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch.

Dr. A. W. Fravel, a veterinary surgeon, has disappeared from Tipton, leaving numerous friends out of pocket about \$500 on loans. He is supposed to be in Indianapolis. Fravel went to Tipton about two years ago from Shelbyville, at which place he has quite a number of creditors.

ILLINOIS.

Heirs of an Ohio Man Laying Claim to Fifteen Hundred Acres of Valuable Land. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Sept. 21.-A very important lawsuit is in progress in the United States Court, at Peoria, to recover possession of 1,500 acres of land in the townships of Palestine, Greene and Panola, Woodford county, this State. The suit is brought by the heirs of Romeo Lewis, of Ohio. Lewis, who lived in Oxford, O., bought the land from the government in 1838 and held it until his death, which occurred in 1843. He willed the land to his wife and to the heirs of her body. The widow lived in Ohio until her death, in July, 1888, but never had any children. The lands were sold for taxes in 1845, and bought by a Mr. Root, of Ohio, but in 1848 Mrs. Lewis purchased the taxsale certificate from Root, and a tax deed was, by the sheriff, issued to her, conveying all the lands back to her. This step is now thought to have been taken to account the thought to have been taken to acquire the fee instead of the life interest she originally

Gang of Coniakers Broken Up.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Tolono, Sept. 22 .- A gang of counterfeiters has been broken up at Sidney. Otho White, city marshal of Sidney, who is AYER'S Ague Cure is warranted to cure all White, city marshal of Sidney, who is greates of malaria. Sold by druggists. Price, \$1. accused by his son of being the leader of lar.

the gang, has escaped, but Penny and Kissinger are in jail at Urbana, and Randall, a negro, is locked up at Springfield. Constable Bane, of Homer, was fined \$98 by Justice Clark for arresting and attempting to remove without a warrant White's invalid son, who had made a partial confession of his father's guilt.

Brief Mention. Solomon P. Brown, seventy years old, was thrown from a wagon at Waukegan, sustaining fatal injuries.

Deputy Warden McDougall, of Joliet penitentiary, resigned his position, and was succeeded by Capt. George H. Merrill. Edward Meyers, eighteen years of age, who lived near Millersville, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting. The St. Paul German Insurance Company,

of St. Paul, Minn., whose capital stock is \$200,000, is licensed to do business in Illi-The Edwards county wheat crop will make an average of twenty bushels per acre. Oats are rather light. Corn will make fifty bushels per acre.

The purchase of all the window-glass factories of Illinois has been consummated by the United States Glass Company, of New York. This purchase includes the Rock Island Glass Company's works, the Ottawa Glass Company's works and the plant of the Streator Glass Company.

At a meeting held at Urbana for the purpose of organizing a State Farmers' Alliance, H. Reynolds, of Gifford, was elected president, and S. A. Kirkpatrick, of Mayville, secretary. After elaborate discussion, it was decided to postpone further action for the present, delegates to reconvene not later than December to complete organization. The alliance is the strongest farmers' organization in Illinois. Local alliances in that part of the State are vigorous and increasing in numbers.

Two Prize-Fights. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—A fight with skin gloves, Marquis of Queensbury rules, occurred this morning, between Martin Durkin, of Kansas City, and Frank Neal, of St. Louis. The battle-ground was on

the island in the Missouri river, which is under the jurisdiction of the United States. The purse was gate receipts, about \$200. Neal was the best of the two, and brutally punished his opponent. Durkin's seconds claimed the fight on a foul, but it was not allowed. The referee declared it a draw. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 22 .- James Mc-Cann, of New Bedford, and James Powell, prize-fight at Ironstone, Mass., this morning. The greatest confusion prevailed during the fight. In the last round Powell was fought down and was unable to rise.

Steamship Arrivals.

LIZARD, Sept. 23.—Passed: La Champagne from New York, for Havre. PLYMOUTH, Sept. 22.—Arrived: Gellert, from New York, for Hamburg. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—Arrived: Etru-ria, from New York, for Liverpool. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Arrived: Alaska, from Liverpool; La Gascogne, from Havre.

An Aged Engineer's Death. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—John H. Morse, the engineer who, on Friday night, jumped on a knife he had pointed uppermost in his own pocket, died at 3 o'clock this morning from loss of blood. He was sixty-three years of age, and leave a widow and three children. He had been an engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad since 1855.

Died in an Opium "Joint." BUTTE, M. T., Sept. 22.-M. Matthews, a wealthy railroad contractor of St. Paul, prominent all over the Northwest, died in Al Lung's opium joint after smoking ten pipes yesterday. The Chinaman is under

Shot Himself with a Flobert Rifle.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—At 6 o'clock last evening Charley Bell, the fourteen-year-old son of the wholesale fruit-dealer, S. Bell, jr., accidentally shot himself in the abdomen with a Flobert rifle, inflicting a fatal wound.

Chinookers.

Pittsburg Chronicle. The Washington constitutional conven-tion objects to the present designation of the people of the Territory as Claim-eaters and Bunch grassers, the Cascade being the dividing line between the two. When the commonwealth shall have been admitted into the Union these unæsthetic terms are to be done away with, and her people are to be known thereafter as "Chinookers." The word "chinook" means "warm breath," but the new nickname is not intended to signify that the Washingtonians possess warmer breaths than their neighbors or that their breaths are heated to extraordinary temperaalcoholic means. ture name merely means that they live in the country of the "chinook," which is a balmy wind from the Pacific, tempering the heat of summer and mitigating the cold of winter. The chinook deprives the inhabitants of the Territory named after the immortal George of the privilege of sunstroke, and of the felicity of freezing to death. Happy Chinookers! Welcome to the Union of States!

Had Been to the Theater.

An acquintance of mine who has traveled many of the most important atrical shows, tells me a story of the far

"Several years ago," said he, "I was in a small town in Wyoming, and, while smok ing a cigar before turning in for the night, I thought I would sound the hotel propri etor on theatricals. He was a typical Westerner-slouch hat, beard, top-boots

and all that sort of thing.
"'Do you often go to the theater?' I asked.
"'Well-no,' he slowly replied. 'Fact is
I've only been to the theater once in my life. It was down in Cheyenne last winter.
I went to see—let me see—oh, Modjesky.
She played the part of a fellow by the name of Rosylind in a piece called "How D'ye Like It?" Personally I didn't like it, but I have to admit that she was mighty clever.'

Mr. Lincoln's Private Papers.

All the private papers of Abraham Lin-coln and all documents referring to his private business affairs are in the custody of the First National Bank of Bloomington, Ill. The late David Davis, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and later a Senator, and acting Vice-president, was Mr. Lincoln's executor, and to him all the great President's private papers were given. Judge Davis took them all to his home in Bloomington, and deposited them in the First National Bank's vaults, he being a heavy stockholder in the bank. Though the work of the executor was long since complete, and Judge Davis has gone to his long rest, the papers are still

Glory Considered Ample Compensation.

Congressmen say that their salary of \$5,000 a year is entirely too small. It may be, but there is small likelihood that it will be increased. If we mistake not, it is the largest pay received by the legislators of any country. France pays her Senators about \$3,000 a year, and her Delegates about \$1,800. Great Britain pays members of Par-hament nothing, and Article 32 of the German Constitution says: "The members of the Reichstag cannot, as such, receive any salary or compensation."

Democrats in a State of Mind. Kansas City Journal.

The Democrats continue to be greatly exercised over the defeat which they say Governor Foraker is certain to meet with. If we mistake not, they were in the same frame of mind with reference to President Harrison just before his election. It is painful to witness their gloomy forebod-ings concerning Governor Foraker. It is interesting to note, however, that the Re-publicans of Ohio do not share their fears.

Dangerous to Tackle.

Boston Transcript. Trusts are dangerous things for politi-cians to tackle. The Ohio Democrats came out strong in their platform against trusts, and now it is discovered that Campbell, their candidate for Governor, was the attorney of the big English brewing trust that has bought control of the Washington brewery. They are in that state described by the elder Weller, and imputed to Italian discovery, "as regularly flummoxed."

Do you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum or other humors! Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. One hundred doses one dol-

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS

Conservative Expression on Negro Outrages by the Indiana Conference.

Two Remedial Plans Suggested, One of Which Is an Exodus-Appointments by the German Evangelical Conference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Marion, Ind., Sept. 22 .- The fourth day's session of the Indiana Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church convened yesterday morning, and after devotional exercises by Rev. P. M. Lewis, of Crawfordsville, was called to order by Bishop Brown. The following financial and statistical reports were rendered: Crawfordsville Church, P. M. Laws, pastor, 73 members, \$20 dollar money; salary, \$528.44; total collections, \$1,172.60; 1 Sunday-school, 6 teachers, 83 pupils and 54 volumes in the library; Marion Church and Hill's Chapel, Johnson Burton pastor, 145 members, 6 local preachers, 1 exhorter, 28 converts, 2 churches, 1 parsonage, 8 stewards, 6 stewardesses, 6 trustees, 3 class-leaders, 2 Sundayschools, 68 pupils, 8 teachers, 2 superintendents, 60 volumes in the library, \$15 dollar money; salary, \$531.32; total amount collected during the year, \$850.14. The dollarmoney committee reported that it had received from the pastors of the entire conference district \$841.65, which is, or ought to be, at from each member, 40 per cent. of which remains with the conference for missionary purposes, superannuated ministers and for widows and orphans of deceased ministers; and 60 per cent. is for the support of connectional interests.

Rev. S. T. Mitchell, president of Wilberforce University, the favored connectional
institution of the church, upon being introduced to the conference, complimented its
appearance, and commended the sympathy
and co-operation that it has ever extended
to Wilberforce University. He spoke of its progress, the increased number of its faculty, the largest in its history; that the than at any other period in its experience; that its invested endowment fund is larger than it has ever been; that the reports of the first educational district, comprising all of the Northern conferences, are exceedingly favorable, and bid fair to surpass any previous record. He urged upon the brethren to support the institution by sending to it students. He appealed to the conference to donate to the university 10 per cent. of its retained dollar money.

The committee on pastoral letter reported that a communication be sent to the several congregations commending the excellent efforts of the past year in caring for the financial interests of the church; urging laudable efforts in conformity with the laudable efforts in conformity with the spirit of the age in raising finances, avoiding those means that tend to bring the church into disrepute; that the spirit of missions be encouraged; that the object of the church should be soul-saving; that cultivated singing should be fostered; that Easter offerings, children's flay and endowment day collections should be faithfully observed; that a deeper spirituality be cultivated among the people, and that the reports of the past year while they are reports of the past year, while they are progressive, should be better. The committee on the first year's studies, after a successful examination, recommended that Louis Pettiford, of Madison; J. W. White, of Lost Creek, and A. L. Murry be passed to the second year, which was adopted. The committee on the second year's studies examined R. S. Glover, of Lost Creek, who failed to pass, and he was continued another term in the second year. G. H. White, of Indianapolis, having passed a highly creditable examination in the third year's

studies, was passed to the fourth year. The committee on the state of the country, in speaking of the condition of the people of African descent, which was unanimously adopted, without any remarks, said The civil government, in practice, is not what the letter of the law declares it to be, and what the spirit of the law intends it to be. The legislative department of the federal government has enacted wise and just laws as the supreme rule of the people, but it seems that these laws have not the sanction and support of the people so as to enable the executive department to practically enforce them. In many of the States these laws are partially or totally disregarded, and great numbers of a certain class of citizens are made to suffer dreadful and horrible experiences. made to suffer dreadful and horrible experiences, even premature and unnatural deaths. In a majority of cases the colored people are the greatest sufferers. This injustice to us is in most instances practiced, or tolerated, by the judiciary and ex-ecutive departments of the municipal, county and State governments. We, your committee, view with sorrow the fact that the colored people, at this time and in common with all times since our emancipation, in the Southern States, with respect to their civil rights, are so shamefully outraged that we are denied all of our civil and political rights to the extent that we dare not attempt, at the peril of our lives, to exercise the rights of free speech and press, which concern each citizen, township, county, State and the United States. The crue manner and frightful extent to which the colored people in most of the Southern States are charged with committing crimes, and hunted down and, without even a pretense of a trial, murdered by a certain class of white citizens, are lasting disgraces to the States and Nation. And since these destructions are practiced upon us without even a protest from that class of citizens whose duty it is to secure to and protect the negro in the full and peaceful enjoyment of his rights, it is becoming evident to all fair-minded people that there is, to a certain extent, at least, a conspiracy in the South to make null and void the citizenship of the colored man, even if they have to murder him to accomplish this end.

We, your committee, recognize the fact that many of the colored race are justly criminated, but, being citizens of a country whose governmental provisions have been sufficient to deal justive with all classes of its criminals, and with all matters demanding attention from it, we declare that it is but right and just that the negro criminals be dealt with according to our laws. The colored man needs sympathy and help, especially from that class of citizens to whom he has given so much hard and faithful toil and millions of treasure. Therefaithful toil and millions of treasure. Therefore we, your committee, recommend the grievances of our people in the South to the intelligence, sympathy and help of the good people of the world, and, especially, to the white people of every political persuasion in the South and the United States; and we pray you who are in offices, and all concerned, to assist us in securing the full enjoyment of our citizenship, which the immortal Jefferson declared to be the inalienable right, the divine inheritance, of all men. We, your committee, would recommend to our people, as means of removing these evils from us, that we adopt the following plan of operation: First, that throughout the country, and especially in the South, we meet in public conventions, act in the South, we meet in public conventions, act calmly and dispassionately, set forth wisely and fully our rights as citizens in preambles and resolutions, showing wherein and in what manner olutions, showing wherein and in what manner we are mistreated and oppressed; then, in the form of petitions and resolutions to the proper authorities in townships, counties and States, ask their protection and help from these evils. This course should be pursued, we believe, always beginning with the courts, and continuing, if necessary, until we reach the highest tribunal, our Supreme Court, at Washington. Second, we recommend that our people, so far as it is practicable, emigrate to different States and Territories throughout our country; help open up new lands, get homes and settie down for life.

In conclusion, we, your committee, recommend to our people more perseverance in all good works, to become better citizens and better Christians; especially do we recommend more faith in, and fervent prayers to, God, that he may make us worthy, and deliver us from our

The wife of Bishop Brown, of Washington, D. C., was introduced to the confererence, and was most courteonsly received by the ministers. Hon. M. McDonald, Mayor of the city of New Albany; Messrs. C. W. DePauw, N. T. DePauw, A. Dowling, W. S. Culbertson and Rev. Mr. Severinghouse, pastor of the German Society of the Methodist Church, of the same city, were given a vote of thanks for material aid and advice in behalf of African Methodism in New Albany.

The conference voted to hold the next annual session at New Albany. The committee on Sunday-schools made a report of their progress, urging the ministry to increased efforts, and exhorting the brethren to introduce African Methodist Sunday-school literature in all the Sunday-schools. The committee on education made a good report as to what the church is doing to advance the cause of education through its institutions of learning. The committee on temperance made a strong report in condemnation of the liquor traffic, and concluded with resolutions, which were adopted, favoring prohibition.

Rev. Cyrus Hill, of Jackson, Mich., a member of the A. M. E. Conference in that State, preached last night a gospel sermon in a very animated manner.

The visiting clergymen preached as follows to-day:

Rev. D. P. Roberts; 7:30 P. M., Rev. T. E. Wilson. Friends' Church-10:30 A. M., Rev. S. M.

Presbyterian Church—10:30 A. M., Rev. James A. Davis; 7:30 P. M., Rev. C. W. Rob-Bradford's Church, North Marion—10:30 A.
M., Rev. John W. Stanton.

Court-house—10:30 A. M., Rev. P. M.
Lewis; 3 P. M., Rev. W. H. Brown; 7 P. M.,
Rev. L. Ratliff.

All the services were largely attended, and the discourses showed a depth of reasoning, and a power of oratory which were the subject of universal surprise, exciting much favorable comment.

German Evangelical Appointments. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Ill., Sept. 22.-The appointments of the South Indiana Conference of the German Evangelical Church were an-

nounced to-day. They are as follows: Evansville district, Rev. S. Schlewcher, presiding elder—Louisville, Ky., station, G. M. Hallwach; Louisville mission, C. Stochhowe; Huntingsburg, Ind., W. Kenig; Rockport, Ind., Gerard Koch; Owensboro, Ky., J. Mundorf; Evansville, Ind., F. Schwertzer; Taylor, Ind., E. J. Nitsche; Mount Carmel, Ill., T. Theis; Carmi, Ill., H. Weishaar; Cincinnati O. to be supplied. Mount Carmel, Ill., T. Theis; Carmi, Ill., H. Weishaar; Cineinnati, O., to be supplied.
Olney district, J. Kauffman, presiding elder—Olney Station, E. Troyer; West Salem, Ill., N. J. Platz; Marshall, Ill., N. G. Broeckley; Lancaster, Ill., J. H. Schnitz; Vandalia, Ill., M. F. Finkbiner; Stewardson, Ill., E. Brock; Brazil, Ind., F. Mottheis; Jonesboro, Ill., C. Stier; Grayville, Ill., E. Boblander; Murphysboro and Sandoval, Ill., to be supplied; Terre Haute, Ind., J. C. Young.

Revs. Mundorf and Schnitz were admitted to eldership by this conference.

AN UNHAPPY MONARCH.

The Sultan Lives in Constant Fear of Assassination—One of His Palaces. F. G. Carpenter's Constantinople Letter.

I have seen the Sultan several times during my stay in Constantinople. I saw him twice at the mosque, and I saw him when he made his annual procession across the Golden Horn to Stamboul to kiss the mantle of Mahomet, which is preserved in the old Seraglio. I have met some of the most noted of his officials, and have had numerous conversations with men who have been connected with his palace for years. The Sultan likes to wall his doings with secrecy, and only the barest details of his private life nly the barest details of his private life are known to the general public. Within are known to the general public. Within the gates of his great palaces only his intimate friends and his most trusted servants come, and I am told that he has such a fear of assassination that he has men continually on guard, both about his person, at his doors and about his watch-towers. The palaces of Yildiz are all built on hills. Their grounds contain many acres, and they consist of ravines, through which flow bubbling brooks, of forests and lakes, of parks and of gardens. They rise almost straight up from the beginning of the Bosphorus and the thirty or forty palaces which his Majesty owns here all command views of the surrounding country. Notwithstanding this elevated position the Sultan still fears plottings and assassinations. He trusts few people implicitly, and he seldom goes to bed at night. He sits up until 1 o'clock, amusing himself as best he can, and then throws himself into a cushioned chair and dozes on till daybreak, when he retires to his bed to sleep. He has those about him in whom he thinks he can confide, but the fate of his predecessors warns him to beware. During the thirteen years of his reign he has had several revolutions, and he was frightened almost to death when the Czar of Russia was assassinated. He has a number of other palaces outside

of this one in which he lives, but he seldom occupies them for more than a few hours at a time. One of his largest palaces is that of Dolma Bagtche, which seems to rest on the waters of the Bosphorus, and which is a great airy structure of stone and stucco, painted so that it looks like marble. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens and parks, and is gorgeously furnished with rich carpets, crystal chandeliers and with all the beautiful things that money can purchase. This palace was that in which Sultan Abdul Azziz lived, and the upper part of it was devoted to his harem. When it is remembered that this man spent nearly three million dollars a nearly three million dollars a year on this part of his household alone, some idea of the grandeur of the furniture can be conceived. In one year Abdul Azziz spent \$600,000 for pictures. and there was nothing too costly for his palace. I went through this palace by means of a special permit of the Sultan, and I saw great crystal posts as big around as the body of a man, and more than six feet tall, on the top of which were immense candelabra, the prismatic crystals of which sparkled like the diamonds of Sindbad, the sailor, under the rays of the light. I passed through room after room finished in gold and walled with satin. I entered the most luxurious of bath-rooms, and spent some time in the grand audience hall where the Sultan holds his receptions, at Bairam, or the Mohammedan Easter. I walked upon the court, in front of the palace, along the beautiful waters of the Bosphorous, and looked at the yacht of the Sultan, which, with steam up, stands unused in front of the palace; and as I did so I remembered the story which one of the Sultan's officials told me as to why his Majesty never occupied this grand build-ing over night. It is, said the official, because of a warning which the last Sultan gave him. This Sultan woke up one morning to find the gunboats, which he had built to guard himself, turned against him, and he advised Abdul Hamid never to occupy a palace which could be so easily stormed as this one.

What Good Roads Would Cost. . Philadelphia Press. Road-making is worse done in the United States than any other work paid by taxes, except teaching geography and grammar, and our roads are, without exception, the worst to be found in any country not semibarbarous. The roads of Pennsylvania are, for instance, infinitely below those of backwoods countries like Spain or Italy, or poverty-stricken lands like India, where the great mass of people have but one shirt, and do not always wear that. Yet there is no mystery about good roads, and they are not expensive. A civil engineer, Mr. J. F. Pope, has just been putting some hard facts about roads in the Texas papers. He shows that even in Texas, where labor is high and population sparse, a good road eighteen feet wide in the track, with four feet margin on each side, can be laid down for an average of \$2,100 per mile complete, and kept in repair for \$100 a mile. All that is needed is a good line in the first place, skilled supervision in lay-States than any other work paid by taxes, mile. All that is needed is a good line in the first place, skilled supervision in laying out the drainage, and broken stone, fine enough to go through an inch and a half ring, nine inches in the center and four and a half inches on the side, with the free use of steam-rollers. Main county roads of this sort would save their cost every ten years and their interest every six months. The meney and labor now wasted on poor roads would build them; but we despair of ever seeing it done. Even our city roads are not laid with stone going through an inch and a half ring, and it takes some man inch and a half ring, and it takes some man like Mr. Rhawn to see that even four-inch stone is laid on them.

Aptly Illustrated.

Albany Times

In one of his Round Lake sermons, Sam Jones told a story of a woman who went to a priest and confessed her sin in spreading small scandals about her neighbors. The good priest heard her with regret, and imposed as a penance that she should sow the small garden patch behind her house with thistle seeds. This she faithfully did, and called again on the priest for a remission of her sin. "Nay," said the good priest, "first you must go and collect again all that thistle seed, so that it shall not spront above the ground." "But, your reverence," said the woman, "that is impossible. I can never gather together again the seed that I have sown." "So it is," answered the priest, "with scandals. You can never re-call the scandal seeds which you have strewn. But go your way, and remember this lesson to the day of your death." This is worth remembering by editors, as well as by their readers. The speading of a calumny is a sin that cannot be atoned for.

Boston Bows and Worships.

The outside papers, like the Hartford Courant, that express their surprise that mistaken the real nature of that unfort-such a scene could be enacted in Boston as unate occurrence. was withessed on Washington street, day pefore yesterday, when Clark's Hotel and the Adams House was for some in the pos-session of a single drunken man, evidently Opera-house—10:30 A. M., Bishop John M.
Brown, D. D.; 3 o'clock P. M., Rev. H. H.
Wilson; 7:30 P. M., Rev. James Simpson.
Methodist Episcopal Church—10:30 A. M.,



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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

dent of Boston can claim. Such dem-onstrations have become so common with us that a deviation from the rule would be more remarkable than otherwise.

SIXTY-DOLLAR POSTAGE STAMPS.

They Are Used on Second-Class Matter and the Public Never Sees Them. Boston Herald.

"How is the postage on second-class matter paid?" is a question often asked at the Boston postoffice. The rate of postage is one cent a pound; but, as observation teaches that second-class matter is not stamped, the query is naturally raised as to how the postage on this class of matter is treated. The public never sees stamps used for the payment of second-class postage, except as a curiosity in the collection of a philatelist. Unlike all other kinds of postage stamps, they never reach the public through the postoffice. They are not so rare, however, among collectors as to bring very high premiums. The smaller denomination are in miums. The smaller denomination are in good demand, and are sold for sums considerably in advance of their face value, but the higher denominations cannot be disposed of at par.

It is customary for a publisher whose journal or periodical is entered as secondclass matter to keep on deposit at the postclass matter to keep on deposit at the postoffice a sum sufficient to cover the immediate
expense of mailing. If he mails 1,000
pounds of matter he is given a receipt for
that amount, and on a stub from which the
receipt is torn is placed \$10 in postage
stamps. The form of stub and receipt book
used is uniform throughout the country, and at the end of each quarter all the stubs are forwarded to Washington. The canceled stamps on the stubs represent the revenue received on second-class matter for the particular quarter which they cover. It is not required that a publisher shall keep a deposit at the postoffice, but experience teaches that it is the wisest plan to follow. Newspaper and periodical postage stamps are the most numerous and rem the highest are the most numerous and run the highest in denomination of any species of postage stamps issued by the government. The lowest denomination is one cent and the

highest \$60. The full list is as follows: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84 and 96 in cents; in dollars, \$1.92, \$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$24, \$36, \$48 and \$60. Of this class of stamps there was used at the Boston postoffice for the last fiscal year \$101,401.78, representing 10,140.-173 pounds of second-class matter mailed. The prevailing colors of these stamps are shades of red and green-the Postoffice Department seems very partial to greenvarying according to denomination, and each bearing in its center the figure of a beautiful and scantily-attired female.

A Word on the Other Side.

Albany Journal. One result of the recent absurd newspaper crusade against "plutocrats" is the arrest in New York of a lunatic who deemed it his duty to kill every rich man he met. We beg to call the attention of the New York World and others becoming hysterical over the subject of wealth, that the rich are as much entitled as the poor, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Fully Covered by Insurance.

Brooklyn Eagle. Among other establishments swept away by the recent gale was a shell store at Gigantic City worth \$275,000. This estimate of the value of the stock is made upon the basis of the prices charged for clam-shells, with paint daubed on them last summer. We are informed, however, that the stock

was fully insured for \$9.50.

The Supreme Test of Greatness. Boston Herald. Philadelphia proudly boasts that she leads all the other cities in the country in that she has the largest extent of territory; that she is the healthiest city: that she has more homes, the largest parks, the greatest

Life Is Short.

but what about her base-ball club?

Chicago Journal. The attorneys for the Cronin suspects should remember that the four accepted jurors are men of middle age, and that when they are sixty years old they will be excused from jury duty. Remembering this, it behoeves them to bestir themselves and secure the other eight before it is too late. Time flies.

He's Simply Advertising Himself. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Claus Spreckles denies the report that he has virtually entered into a league with the Sugar Trust, and declares that it is his firm purpose to down the "combine." Claus may be speaking the truth in this instance, but there is a strong probability that he is not.

Wherein Gotham Excels.

New York Telegram. We can always beat the world in the assortment of our public and private rascals, robbers of high and low degree; accomplished "gentlemen" who steal railroads and hold up coaches and go into all the devilish originalities of theft on grand and petit scales.

Nothing Slow About That.

Mrs. Martin, of Oscoda, Mich., attended Mr. Martin's funeral, the other day, accompanied by her second husband. And she had not been divorced from Mr. Martin, deceased, either. Who will dare to say hereafter that Michigan is a slow, poky old State?

To Join Sim Coy. Minneapelis Tribune.

Mr. Sullivan has opened his campaign. He struck the key-note (and several unof-fending citizens) Wednesday. Mr. Sullivan's election methods are a trifle too hilarious for Boston, and the Tribune advises him to move to Indianapolis.

He'll Get It in the Next World.

An employe of the Agricultural Depart-ment at Washington named Coffee has been making charges against his superior officers, which they promptly denounce as false. Mr. Coffee evidently needs roasting. When Greek Met Greek.

It is not only unprofessional in the burglars who tried to rob a summer-resort land-

lord in New Jersey, but it was stupid, also. The experienced landlord got away with their overcoats and all their tools Putting It Very Mildly.

The meeting in Atlanta which indorsed the East Point whipping and condemned the course of the Atlanta Constitution has

Free-Trade Prosperity. London Press Dispatch.
One hundred thousand spindles and many thousand looms are stopped in North and East Lancashire, and notices have been given of more extensive stoppages next